

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	\$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	5 00
" " 6 months,	9 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention, no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by mail when you can send by EXPRESS. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

We regret very much that we have not been able as yet to make arrangements for obtaining the telegraphic news. We supposed we could make the arrangements by telegraphing to the proper officers of the Association, but we have had to make a formal application in writing to a gentleman in Mobile, and it will be some days yet before we can hear from him. We trust the delay will not be long. We deem this explanation due to our readers.

Our "Model Governor."

A question has been raised as to the period at which Gov. VANCE deserted the Conservative party, if he has done so at all!

Now it certainly had not occurred when Mr. READE made his famous speech in the Senate in January last. Mr. READE is in the very odour of sanctity with all Conservatives. Every word made use of by him in that speech was thoroughly weighed before he employed it. In that speech he spoke of Gov. VANCE in the highest terms, and cited with great gusto and approbation the title of "model Governor," which some enthusiastic friend had applied to him. Now "model Governor" is the very aptest synonyme for "sound Conservative." All good-Conservatives will admit that. We can hope no more from the best Conservative in our ranks, than that he should make a "model Governor." Now about the 1st day of last February, Judge READE, then in his place in the Confederate Congress, giving expression in that presence for the first time to the thoughts of the Conservative party of North Carolina, termed Gov. VANCE the "model Governor." Moreover, the North Carolina Standard immediately published that speech with hearty endorsement of it all, and so did the Progress. It should be mentioned as additional proof that neither the Fayetteville Observer, nor any other supporter of Mr. DAVIS' administration in this State, had anything favorable to say of that speech. The praise was almost entirely among ourselves—a treat from the Conservative party to their Governor, gracefully gotten up by our Representative in the Senate. It is true that the Progress, then an "independent paper," as it claimed to be, sat down with us to the feast, contributing thereto some viands of its own, but it is almost impossible now—a-days to have a Conservative meeting without some third person—some outsider—intrudes and makes himself prominent. (Conservatism is so popular,) and perhaps it would savor of exclusiveness, if we represent as very considerable the deduction to be made from this tribute to Gov. VANCE, because of its being participated in by one who was not a Conservative. We shall make bold then to declare, that on the 1st of February, 1864, Gov. VANCE was in the very zenith of his career as a Conservative.

We come to the 4th March, 1864, when Mr. HOLDEN's card appeared, announcing him a candidate for Governor. So far as the readers of the Standard could see, nothing had appeared in that paper in retraction of its endorsement of Judge READE's speech, a month before. In the meantime, nothing had appeared from Governor VANCE, except his speech at Wilkesboro'. That speech was mainly directed toward a result which would occur before the election in August, to wit: to persuading the people that he was right in not immediately convening the Legislature to consider of the propriety of calling a Convention to secede from the Confederacy. The August election could not remedy that. It is said Gov. VANCE mistook the purpose of the proposed Convention. If this be so, public men have been pardoned, over and over, for much graver mistakes. How then can it be, that one who was up to that moment, a "model Governor" by such mistake forfeited his title to be considered a Conservative? The charge is preposterous. Nor can it be said that Gov. VANCE disfranchised himself by some of the high-loud language, or the anecdotes, in which his Wilkesboro' speech abounded. No sane man thinks of weighing in golden scales the epithets or figures of speech in a stump oration. No man, who ever made five speeches of that sort, which were effective, could stand such a test, nor are the friends of Gov. VANCE willing that he should be subjected to it. There is then nothing in that speech reasonably to be relied on as affecting Gov. VANCE's Conservatism. Nor did Mr. HOLDEN in his card allege that there was. Moreover, the Progress, which is now Mr. HOLDEN's organ, but which then was "independent," after a careful perusal and consideration of that speech, avowed that it would take no part in the campaign, and that its editor would have taken great pleasure in supporting either of the two candidates against anybody else. It spoke of the campaign as one entirely personal, and regretted that they should oppose each other.

Mr. HOLDEN's organ then being judge, there was upon the 4th of March, 1864, and for some days afterwards, no cause whatever for a disruption of the Conservative party by Mr. HOLDEN's offering himself in opposition to a gentleman whom courtesy and usage entitled to a second term of office. That or-

gan being judge, there was then no ground whatever for charging that Gov. VANCE had deserted his party.

We come to enquire, whether he has deserted it since the 4th of March last. Since that time he has visited the army and addressed it. A correspondent of the Progress, who gave the only account we have seen of those speeches, says that he denounced nobody in them: spoke kindly of everybody in North Carolina. And we learn from gentlemen, who heard all his speeches in Virginia, that Gov. VANCE expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the act suspending the writ of habeas corpus. These, therefore, will not be relied upon as proving desertion.

The Progress, however, is disposed to make great matter of the fact, that a number of the secessionists of February, 1861, threaten to support Gov. VANCE against Mr. HOLDEN. So far as this disposition of these gentlemen indicates repentance and a better mind, it is a cause for sincere congratulation. Formerly, when a great Whig apostle went over to the Democracy, or, vice versa, all the papers upon the gaining side proclaimed the conversion as a sign, that "truth is mighty and will prevail." But if Mr. McRae or Mr. Avery express his willingness to support our Conservative Governor, we are not to weep over the returning sinner, or allow him any place of repentance! If the conductors of a paper, whose predecessor made itself merry—we will not say ridiculous—by criticising the personal appearance of Gov. VANCE two years ago, now pronounce him a "wonderful man," although he has trodden no step backward in the interval, Conservatives are not to quote this as additional evidence in behalf of their "model Governor!" That these gentlemen can never support a man with the principles of Gov. VANCE, is some evidence of a return to reason. It is true that some "originals" nauseate us a great deal by their forwardness. Village and cross-road politicians, who have worn out the seats of many breeches during this war in sustaining the administration of Mr. Davis under the shades of elms, are now taking Gov. VANCE also under their pernicious patronage. Something no doubt must be pardoned them. They have talked so much during the war, that they cannot well help it, and not being broken in by double-quickening, or other military exercises, their lungs and wind pipes are in good keeping.

However, if a mixture of resolutions for DAVIS and VANCE passed by mixed assemblies of secessionists and Conservatives be any ground for charging Gov. VANCE with desertion, the charge should have been made earlier. For our present Conservative Legislature adopted unanimously certain resolutions introduced by Judge PRISON in 1862, in which President DAVIS and Gov. VANCE were praised in two consecutive resolutions. At that time neither the Standard nor the Progress thought any harm of such mixture of resolutions. No alarm was sounded by these faithful representatives. Now, however, when the people in primary assemblies are repeating the language of their representatives uttered more than fifteen months ago—there is death in the pet. Can anything be more clear to a Conservative, than that Mr. HOLDEN's quarrel with Gov. VANCE is a personal one, as the Progress indicated in March, and is to be made good by wringing the changes upon a charge which touches sensibly the point of honor in any man of the honesty and candor of Gov. VANCE—we mean his fidelity to the party which elected him?

We submit, that there is no shadow of truth in this charge. No time can be shown as that at which the desertion took place. Consequently, our "model Governor" is still a "model Governor"—that is, a "true Conservative."—Mr. HOLDEN and his organ to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Progress says it adopts Mr. STEPHENS' speech as its platform and that it is "willing to rise or fall in such company." This declaration was made contemporaneously with its publication of Mr. STEPHENS' speech. In the same number of that paper, (Weekly Progress, 10th April,) in a very long article defining its position, the Progress distinctly took the ground that it was not only opposed to the late act of Congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus, but that it was in favor of so amending the Constitution of the Confederate States as to deprive Congress of the power to suspend the writ under any circumstances. While it is not our purpose to say whether we would favor such amendment, or not, we wish to show that Mr. STEPHENS is in favor of the Constitution remaining as it is in that particular. While he pronounces the late act of Congress, suspending the Great Writ of Right, "impolitic, unconstitutional, and dangerous to public liberty," as we do, at the same time he emphatically declares:—

"This act is unconstitutional, not because Congress has no power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but because they have no power to do the thing aimed at in this attempted exercise of it. Congress can suspend the privilege of the writ—the power is clear and unquestioned—neither is the power, as it stands, objectionable. There can be no well-grounded objection to it. It is, under existing restrictions, a wise power. In time of war, in cases of rebellion or invasion, it may be necessary to exercise it—the public safety may require it. I am not prepared to say that the public safety may not require it now."

We wish to enquire of the Progress, whether, in adopting Mr. STEPHENS' speech as its "platform," it adopted the passage we have just quoted? And we would enquire further of the Progress, as the only organ, save the Standard, that has in the State, whether Mr. HOLDEN is in favor of so amending the Constitution as to deprive Congress of the power of suspending the writ in future? We trust our neighbor may not find it inconsistent with his duty to the public and to Mr. HOLDEN to give us the desired information.

HOLDEN is for a Convention in North Carolina to "take her own affairs in her own hands," and negotiate single handed with the LINCOLN Government. At the same time he claims to stand on the BROWN & STEPHENS platform. Now, these Conservative statesmen have not only never advocated separate State action, as urged by Mr. HOLDEN, but they are decidedly opposed to it, as disorganizing, ill-judged, unwise in the extreme, not to say unconstitutional, and more likely to postpone than to hasten peace. As the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer expresses it, it is an "editorial flank movement in the direction of peace." Gov. BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS both disclaim such a peace programme, and they are as wide from HOLDEN, in many other respects, as the poles are apart.

We are glad to learn that Gen. HOLMES has determined to detail to remain at home for agricultural purposes all persons between 45 and 50 liable to enrolment under the late act of Congress.

Washington is Ours!

Such are the glorious tidings from below, and we chronicle the event with unalloyed pleasure and gratification. Plymouth is ours—Washington is ours—and would that we could say, Newbern is ours! But we can afford to be patient and wait for the official announcement, which we may reasonably hope will be made in due season.

The news is, that Washington has been evacuated by the enemy, and that Gen. HOKE has taken quiet possession. We have heard no particulars. But the news is considered altogether reliable. "Shout—shout—the joyous notes of freedom!" Huzza, for Gen. HOKE! Three times three cheers for the gallant and glorious North Carolina boys!

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received the following private telegram from a friend at Wilson:

WILSON, 2d May, 1864.

To Jno. D. HYMAN: Washington has been evacuated. The Yankees commenced evacuating the place Thursday evening. This information is perfectly reliable. Fortifications and everything valuable destroyed.

Official Vote of the 7th District.

For	Leach,	4,058
"	Foster,	2,420
"	Ramsay,	482
	Total,	6,960

Leach over Foster, 1638

Majority over both, 1150

We wish to state in this connection, and "we know whereof we speak," that Col. Leach is not a Holdenite, and who thus charges does the Honorable gentleman gross injustice.

In view of the slow and tardy transmission of news, frequently of an important character, from Asheville, the headquarters of the military department of Western North Carolina, to this city, it has been suggested that a branch of the signal corps service be established between Asheville and Salisbury, thus putting Asheville in communication with Raleigh within a few hours, instead of three days as it is by mail. If the War Department will not establish this line of signals, we suggest that the importance of the subject may properly claim the attention of Gov. VANCE as Commander-in-Chief of the State forces.

Congress.

The first session of the Second Congress of the Confederate States commenced in Richmond on yesterday. The House of Representatives will hold its session in the Hall of the House of Delegates, which is being put in order for the purpose. The Senate will meet in the old chamber, but will afterwards sit in the chamber usually occupied by the Virginia Senate.

Military Directory.

We have been furnished from the Adjutant General's Office of the State a complete list of the field officers of the North Carolina Troops, together with the Division and Brigade commanders of the various Regiments, which we publish for the benefit of all who may desire information thus furnished.

We learn that about one hundred of the wounded from Plymouth, arrived in this city on Sunday, and are now at the Fair Ground Hospital. Of course it is not necessary to suggest to the ladies that their kind offices would be very acceptable.

TREMENDOUS FIRE—HEAVY LOSS.

We have only time to state this morning, says the Wilmington Journal of yesterday, that a fire broke out last night at about half-past 12 o'clock amongst the cotton stored on the wharves on the west side of the river. The offices of the Wilmington and Mauchester Railroad were destroyed, together with a number of freight cars belonging to a Georgia road.

All the sheds at the ferry and every building and all the cotton south of the ferry, including the Cotton Press and B. W. Beery's Marine Rail Way.

The loss is heavy. Generally estimated at from six to ten million dollars.

How the fire originated, of course is not known. It was no doubt the work of incendiarism.—State Journal.

STOLEN GOODS RETURNED.

Gov. Vance has succeeded in recovering all the planks of his platform, lately appropriated by certain parties in this State and elsewhere. He has not left a solitary plank upon which his opponents can stand except an old plank upon which North Carolina jumped in 1861, and drifted into a most fearful war. This same old plank has been adopted by those who helped to place North Carolina upon it before—who cut loose the moorings by which it was held to shore, by reason of which we are now engaged in war No. 1. If we adopt this old plank, newly painted to please the eye, we will assuredly drift into war No. 2. This would be the result, most unquestionably, but we are happy to say that in this region, this plank does not present an inviting appearance. The man who adopts it up here, will never touch bottom. We profess to know public sentiment, and assure our readers generally that this is a fact. Gov. Vance will carry his own planks through, but even he would go down, if he were to fix it in his platform.—Daily Carolinian.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—We reported yesterday morning a sharp fight at Carter's Station in East Tennessee, between the Yankees under Major Wintermax, and our cavalry under Gen. JACKSON. We learned last night that after the fight referred to, in which the enemy were repulsed, they commenced a hurried retreat, and at the latest accounts had gotten below Jonesboro', and were being closely pursued by our forces, who were picking up prisoners in small numbers along the route of their advance. The Yankees burned all the bridges on their retreat, and so hardly were they being pressed that they abandoned all the property they had stolen while advancing.

Our information leads us to hope that we may have good news from that quarter in a day or two. Lynchburg Republican, 30th ult.

The Conservative and the North Carolinian are the only papers, who advocate the claims of Governor Vance, that have published Mr. Stephens' speech.—Progress.

The Progress is the only paper that supports Mr. HOLDEN, that has published Mr. Stephens' speech in a Carolinian.

ATKILL COMING.—There were flying rumors about the streets, after the arrival of the Tennessee cars, last night, that Averill is advancing on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad again. In what particular locality he is expected to make his debut the reports do not state. It is possible these rumors may have some foundation, but we feel assured, if true, Gen. Breckinridge will see to it that the raiders do not catch him napping. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that the story is a sensational one.—Lynchburg Republican.

For the Conservative.

WILSON, N. C., April 26th, 1864.

In the issue of the Confederate of the 11th inst., there was a notice of the Wilson County Meeting, in which gross injustice was done to the principal actors in that meeting. The next day the writer saw the editor of the Confederate at Court, and called his attention to the article, and pointed out wherein the injustice lay. He promised to make the correction as soon as he went back to Raleigh. At the same time the writer promised to send a copy of the resolutions offered, with a full explanation of the whole affair, which he promised to publish. According to promise, the writer immediately forwarded the resolutions of the majority of the committee, with comments explanatory, and no notice has been taken of it, and no allusion since made to the Wilson County Meeting. Will you be so good as to publish the resolutions which I offered, so that the people may see where the fault was, and to whom the "blame" ought to attach for the failure of the meeting?

Soon after the announcement of Mr. Holden as candidate for Governor, notices of a public meeting were posted in every direction, inviting all, without distinction of party, to unite in a mass meeting to applaud Gov. Vance, and nominate him for re-election. The old friends, and now his only true friends in this section, were more prominent in getting up the meeting. The day before the proposed meeting a set of resolutions was drafted by one of the Governor's friends, and submitted, as an act of courtesy, to some of his old opponents, but who were then professing great friendship for him, for the reason that they had said they were going into the meeting to have it an unanimous thing for Vance. All to whom these resolutions were submitted approved them but two.

The committee to draft resolutions was arranged before the meeting, by two of the old opponents of Vance and one of his old friends, and it was taken as equally as it could be from both parties. The old Vance men being most active in the meeting—nominated a moderate "Conservative" chairman, who was unanimously elected. As soon as he took his seat, and before the meeting was properly organized, a destructive move of adjournment of the meeting—a move for harmony—which was voted down. A moderate destructive was appointed secretary. Then came the appointment of the committee for resolutions, which embraced those previously arranged, and a few others suggested by the meeting in place of some absent of the organized selection. Indeed, there seemed a spirit of fairness on the part of the Conservatives unparalleled in such meetings. The resolutions were submitted to the committee, who agreed to their adoption by a vote of nine to three. Thirteen were on the committee, all present but one.

These three were very anxious to have harmony, so they drew up a minority report, embodying resolutions of an ultra partisan spirit, such as a majority of Wilson county could not endorse, and on the report of the chairman of the committee, so loudly and vehemently urged the adoption of their partisan resolutions, and raised such a storm that the chairman of the meeting rose and remarked that he had accepted the chair with the understanding that the meeting should be an harmonious one, that as such seemed out of the question he should retire, and did so. The meeting then broke up in the utmost confusion.

It is proper also to add that the part objected to in the resolutions was, by agreement of the conservatives, stricken out, for the purpose of getting harmonious action; but still the destructives refused to go for anything but their partisan resolutions. Now all this must be viewed with the fact that a majority of the people of Wilson are conservatives; and of the fact that the objectionable part was stricken out, then judge where lies the "blame" of the failure of the meeting.

I have endeavored to procure a copy of the partisan resolutions, but could not get it. So I furnish those adopted by the majority of the committee, with the part objected to italicized.

We, a portion of the citizens of Wilson county, without distinction of party, in public meeting assembled, do hereby certify, that in His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, the chief magistrate of North Carolina, we recognize a statesman of tried ability, fervent patriotism, and devoted attachment to the Constitutions of the Confederate States and of the State of North Carolina. That we are justly proud of the enviable reputation he has won of being the "model Governor," and we do hereby pledge to him our most cordial support in the ensuing election. And assure him that his persistent efforts to maintain inviolate the Constitutions of his country, to protect and defend the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens from unconstitutional aggression, and to drive back, defeat and discount our common enemy, has won for him not only the admiration, but the gratitude, of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved 2d, That our admiration of the chivalry, courage, endurance and heroism of those noble men, our fellow-citizens composing the army of North Carolina, is unbounded; that we pledge to our fortunes and honors to maintain, defend and protect those whom they have left behind, and to rejoice with them when their return arrives, which will enable us to welcome their return to the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VA.,

April 7, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL.—I hope that few of the soldiers of this army will find it necessary at any time in the coming campaign to surrender themselves prisoners of war. We cannot spare brave men to fill Federal prisons. Should, however, any be so unfortunate as to fall, through unavoidable necessity, into the hands of the enemy, it is important that they should preserve entire silence with regard to everything connected with the army, the positions, movements, organizations, or probable strength of any portion of it. I wish the commanding officers of the regiments and companies to instruct their men, should they be captured, under no circumstances to disclose the brigade, division or corps to which they belong, but to give simply their names, companies and regiment, and not to speak of military matters even among their associates in misfortune. Proper prudence upon the part of all will be of great assistance in preserving that secrecy so necessary to success.

I am, General, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

OFFICIAL.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. PALMER, A. A. G.

FLAG OF TRUCE—RETURN OF PRISONERS.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point Thursday night, with fifty Confederate officers and three hundred privates, for exchange. A much larger number of privates, as the proportion of officers shows, are en route, but will not arrive for several days.

A dispatch to Commissioner Ould from Maj. Mulford explains the delay, by stating that the steamer Express, on which were a majority of the prisoners, gave out between Point Lookout and Fortress Monroe, and could proceed no farther without repairs. The other steamer took on as many as she was capable of carrying and proceeded on to City Point.

There are two Colonels and several Lieut. Colonels among the officers, the balance being of inferior rank. We understand that many of the returned prisoners are sick and wounded.—Richmond Whig.

FROM TENNESSEE.—A friend thus writes from West Tennessee to his wife in Virginia:

"There are few Yankees here, outside of Memphis. They have all left to join Meade. Those I have met state that it is intended to take Richmond at all hazards. An army of two hundred and seventy-five thousand men is to command success."

THE PRODUCE LOAN.—The General Agent of the Produce Loan is instituting a careful examination into the condition of Government Cotton stored in various districts of the South. Persons having charge of the same are to be held liable for all damage and cost resulting from insecure shelter, or neglect otherwise. Cotton left on abandoned plantations is to be removed to secure locations, and properly cared for.

To secure the observance of these requirements, sub-agents are required to make regular and frequent reports in detail. It is time that steps should be taken to hold to a proper responsibility those who are charged with the duty of preserving government produce, whether of the loan or tax in kind. It is impossible to estimate the waste that has resulted in some localities through the indifference and carelessness of government agents.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

NO.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Hann A. Brown,	Jarratt N. Harrell,	Lewis C. Latham,
2	Wm. R. Cox,	Walter S. Stallings,	Dan W. Hurl,
3	Steph D. Thurston,	Wm. Parsley,	Wm T. Ennett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	Wm H. Wood,	Edwin A. Osborne,
5	John M. Garrett,	John W. Lewis,	William J. Hill,
6	John F. Webb,	Sam McEl Tate,	J. McLeod Turner,
7	Ed G. Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	Edwin A. Barber,
8	John R. Wilson,	John R. Murchison,	Wm H. Cowles,
9	Wm H. Chase,	Rufus Barringer,	Thos Sparrow,
10	Stephen D. Pool,	Henry T. Guion,	Francis W. Bird,
11	Col Leventhorpe,	Wm J. Martin,	Robert W. Alston,
12	H. E. Coleman,	Wm S. Davis,	E. Benton Withers,
13	John H. Hyman,	Henry A. Rogers,	John R. Roberts,
14	H. Tyler Bennett,	Wm A. Johnston,	John S. Brock,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarbrough,	Gray W. Hammond,
16	Wm A. Stowe,	John C. Lamb,	Thos H. Sharpe,
17	Wm F. Martin,	John W. McGill,	Thos Wooten,
18	John D. Barry,	Wm G. Robinson,	Wm H. Roberts,
19	C. M. Andrews,	Thos F. Leach,	Wm J. Pfohl,
20	Wm J. Leach,	Wm S. Rankin,	Chas C. Blackhall,
21	Thos S. Galloway,	John H. Harris,	Thaddeus D. Love,
22	Wm J. Clarke,	Sara C. Bryson,	Wm S. Grady,
23	H. M. Rutledge,	John R. Jones,	Wm C. Adams,
24	John R. Lane,	Geo F. Whitfield,	Wm S. Stowe,
25	J. A. Gilmer, jr.,	Wm H. A. Speer,	Sam S. Stowe,
26	Sam D. Lowe,	Zach J. Proffitt,	James C. Holmes,
27	Arch C. Goodwin,	Chas W. Knight,	John A. McKay,
28	Frank M. Parker,	David C. Coward,	James H. Rogers,
29	John J. Jordan,	Robt V. Cowan,	John A. Sanders,
30	Ed C. Brabble,	Geo T. Gordon,	Francis L. Twitty,
31	W. L. Lawrence,	John C. Jones,	Simon H. Taylor,
32	John C. Jones,	William Lamb,	James M. Stevenson,
33	William Lamb,	Wm O. Morris,	Jackson L. Root,
34	Wm H. Barbour,	John Ashtford,	Geo W. Flowers,
35	Wm J. Cole,	P. A. Keyser,	Wm A. Holland,
36	John J. Hedrick,	George Tate,	Roger Moore,
37	John A. Baker,	A. C. Madell,	Wm A. Brown,
38	Chas W. Brown,	Thos J. Satterthwaite,	Walter J. Boggan,
39	Thos S. Kenan,	Wm G. Lewis,	Chas C. Stedman,
40	Thos S. Kenan,	Fase L. Hargrove,	Thos S. Stedman,
41	Samuel H. Boyd,	John R. Johnston,	T. McLean Smith,
42	Wm H. Saunders,	A. C. McAllister,	Arch McK. McNeill,
43	Geo H. Fairbank,	Albert A. Hill,	Ed C. Trud. p.,
44	Sam H. Walker,	John A. Fleming,	James F. Davis,
45	Lee M. McAfee,	John C. Vanhook,	James F. Davis,
46	Geo. Wortham,	Chas E. Holcomb,	James R. McDonald,
47	Hector McKechnie,	Marcus A. Parks,	James J. Fredell,
48	Wm A. Owens,	Thos M. Morehead,	James A. Rogers,
49	Andrew Ellis,	Alfred H. Belo,	John W. Graham,
50	John K. Connally,	Gratiott Luke,	John A. Craig,
51	Paul F. Pabson,	Hamilton C. Jones,	Thos J. Dola,
52	John C. Goodwin,	Edward Cantwell,	James M. Dula,
53	John B. Palmer,	Wm M. Hardy,	James T. Weaver,
54	Don D. Partridge,	Wm S. Devane,	Henry Harding,
55	Wm M. Hardy,	Geo W. Clayton,	Thos P. Jones,
56	John D. Radcliffe,	Wm N. Garrett,	Thos J. Spauld,
57	Lawrence M. Allen,	Alfred H. Baird,	Ed Whitford,
58	Geo. N. Folk,	J. H. Sutherland,	Ed Whitford,
59	John N. Whitford,	Rufus W. Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
60	James W. Hinton,	Ed C. Yelowley,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj. Alexander MacRae. The First Battalion Sharpshooters by Capt. R. E. Wilson. The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J. Fredell, 53d Regiment. The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj. John W. Moore. The Fourth Battalion by Maj. W. L. Young. The Twelfth Battalion by Capt. J. O. Cherry. The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Starr. The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut. Col. J. L. Henry. The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut. Col. J. M. Wynn. The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj. James C. McRae. Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col. Wm H. Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnston's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 4th, 9th, 14th and 30th are in Ransom's Brigade, Rodde's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 22d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodde's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 34th and 47th and 1st Battalion Sharpshooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whitting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 35th and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pettit's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9